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1,026 3d-ave., near 61st-st.
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26 East 42d-st., near Madison-ave.

New York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1894.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Queen accepted Mr. Gladstone's resignation and offered the Premiership to Lord Rosebery, who accepted it. - Chancellor von Caprivi's speech in the Reichstag materially improved the chances of passage of the Russian treaty. === The Brazilian Government has completed the cordon of troops along the bay shore at Rio; eight of Peixoto's vessels are at Bahla; yellow fever is increasing at the capital.

Congress.-The Senate not in session. The House: The Pension Appropriation bill was considered, Mr. Black, of Illinois, making an elaborate defence of the Pension Bureau.

Domestic.-General Harrison arrived in San Francisco. = Striking miners in West Virginia burned a railroad bridge and committed was before the Senate committee investigating the award of the contract for printing "The Patent Office Gazette." === The Rev. W. P. Ratliffe, a Populist Representative in the Misson, a Democratic member of the same body at Kosciusko. Miss.; two other men were also killed at the same time. - Argument on the Deane-Osborne case was heard by Justice Edwards, at Hudson, N. Y.

City and Suburban.-William H. Osborn, the well-known retired railroad president, died. The Jockey Club stewards practically finished their revision of the rules of racing. Captain Taylor, of the British bark Broomhall, from Hamburg, brought in a remarkable story of storms on the North Atlantic. Serious charges made against a juror in the Donnelly murder case ____ Stocks strong and generally higher. Sugar Refining gained 1% and the Granger stocks about 1 per cent. closing was in some cases a little below the

The Weather,-Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 431/s.

The springlike weather yesterday suggested outdoor sports and healthful exercise in the open air. It also brought to mind that the season for outdoor pastimes is now near at hand, and the votaries of baseball, bicycling and general athletics were happy indeed. The bright sun and the general healthful aspect of the day made life in the open air a positive delight.

It is not often that merchant seamen ar driven so far north that the sun is visible only a short time in the middle of the day. The story told by Captain Taylor, of the British bark Broomhall, is a remarkable illustration of the dangers of the North Atlantic in the winter season, and of how much a stout and well-handled ship can go through and remain affoat. While the big steamers are chasing after records for quick passages, Captain Tay lor has made the record for a long one.

The baseball season is coming on apace, and the enthusiastic followers of the sport are preparing for a right glorious season. The students at Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Cornell, as well as in the less pretentious seats of learn ing, are working hard hoping to be able to fill regular positions on the teams. The season at the Polo Grounds will open on March 29, while the ball will not be started roiling in Brooklyn until April 4. The followers of the game are anxious for the start, and the wondrous things the Giants and the Grooms will do is heard on every corner. The local grounds are little more than quagmires just now, but a few more sunny days like yesterday and the fields will be ready for the green-diamond knights.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, is a young man devoted to extreme ideas. His most recent outbreak is in the direction of Civil Service Reform. He is convinced-would that other Democrats were!-of the evils of the spoils system, and is prepared to go to greater lengths to eradicate them than the most ardent Civil Service reformer has heretofore advocated. His plan is nothing less than to make it unlawful for a Senator or Representative to recommend to the President or the heads of departments the appointment of any person to ublic office. Mr. Bailey points out the abuses of the spoils system with logic that is irresistible. We feel free to predict, however, that the Democratic votes which he will get for his bill he will be able to count on the fingers of one hand. At the same time, if he can get another discussion of the subject in the halls of Congress he will be doing a good work. The more the question is agitated the sooner will come the day of genuine and thorough reform. Meanwhile the Carlisles and the Quincys are lending their best efforts to the cause unintentionally, it is true, but none the less effectively.

Constant and unceasing care is needed on the part of the police and of the insurance companies to prevent life and fire risks from deto put a stop to the insurance of small chil-

mortality of infant life there, and in this couniry several cases have been brought to light lately where grown-up persons have been poisoned for the sake of their insurance money. It was on a charge of this kind that a German woman of the name of Maier was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn at the request of the police | THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND of Racine, Wis. She is accused of having leged crime presents several points of analogy to that laid at the door of the incarcerated insurance fraud, Meyer, whose name so curiously resembles her own.

Queen Victoria's choice of Lord Rosebery to succeed Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister marks the culminating point of a career that presents many striking analogies to that of Pitt, the statesman whose biography constitutes the principal literary achievement of the Earl. The latter differs, however, from the subject of his monograph, as well as from his immediate predecessor in office, in being infinitely more self-contained, less prone to impulse, and less easily influenced by the popular crazes and enthusiasms of the hour. As such he is pre-emithat immense Empire upon which, as in the case of that of Emperor Charles V, "the sun never sets." It is said that when Lord Rosebery left Oxford he announced his intention of wedding the greatest heiress in England, of stands first favorite for the Derby leads to the of the British turf for 1894. Like most English-

ONE YEAR OVER.

President Cleveland returned to Executive power one year ago to-day, sustained for the first time by a majority in both houses of Congress. In that triumphant hour his party revelled in marvellous majorities which seemed to promise thirty years of mastery, and the people, fairly intoxicated with a prosperity which seemed too solid to be disturbed by any error and exceeded their wildest dreams, reckoned it an immutable law of Nature that labor should be fully employed at twice the wages paid across the sea. A year has rolled by, and the same party, ashamed of its proved incompetence and disgusted with its leaders, sits in the shadow of a defeat scarcely matched in the history of the country for completeness or magnitude of adverse majorities. The people are nobly struggling amid their losses to provide relief for the suffering, and watching for signs of recovery from the worst disaster for half a century. A dispassionate review of the first year of

President Cleveland's Administration will show that, though held mainly responsible for this unparalleled reverse by his own party, he has been to a large extent the victim of conditions and circumstances which he could not control. Yet he began with a surprising error in selectother acts of lawlessness, === Josiah Quincy ing as Secretary of State a man warped by vindictive feelings toward President Harrison, who never had the sympathy of Democrats and had forfeited all sympathy of Republicans. There quickly resulted a decision against the sissippi Legislature, shot and killed S. A. Jack- Hawaiian treaty, the hauling down of the humiliating to the country and disgraceful to the Administration. An error scarcely less serishameful disposition of consulships mortally offended earnest advocates of Civil Service Reform. Secretary Carlisle has added much to the offence by the appointments in his department, may be assumed, to placate Western and South ern antipathies, he did not seek the confidenc of bankers, and by his utterances regarding the redemption of Treasury notes in silver precipttated the great disasters which began last spring.

For these disasters the party rather than the President was primarily responsible. Distrust of its dangerous relations with Populists and its zeal for free coinage of silver, and dread of its extreme Free-Trade policy, had caused withdrawals of gold from the country within a tinued until the inauguration. Anxiety was not allayed by the President's inaugural, and was much increased by his decision not to call an extra session of Congress in the spring. It was felt that the President would have given the country speedy relief from anxiety about silver if he had been able to control his own party in Congress, and to restrain its dangerous tenobject lesson" was eminently calculated to in; crease apprehension. Delay of action on the tariff, it was felt, must cause throughout the year an uncertainty perhaps even more injurious than the final decision of Congress. The assembling of Free-Trade theorists as experts to frame a tariff which the Administration would then push through Congress only increased apprehension, but saved no time, nor did it facilitate harmony in action. Ill judgment by the President in these matters was largely responsible for the disasters of last summer. It was not in the President's nature to put

himself on the right ground regarding the silver question. Right in opposing free coinage, he should have known the impossibility of defeating the evil tendencies of his own party except by inviting aid of Republicans. Instead he sought the favor of Democrats and Populists in a crusade against the Silver Purchasing act. on the plea that this Republican measure was the cause of all financial trouble. Neither this disingenuous plea nor long delay has enabled him to control his own party, but both did great harm. When repeal came, but not the promised revival of business, the gloom became deeper than ever. Frank and candid devotion to the public interest would have moved the President, when disaster befell last spring, to declare that the country was in no condition to endure tariff agitation, that his party platform promised a revolutionary change which would be fatal, and that he would not approve any change of tariff until business had revived and the people had more definitely indicated the kind of revision they wished. Instead he again sought to thrust his own ideas upon a party incapable of any good or patriotic thing. To capture the support of extremists be suggested an income tax on corporations, but thus encouraged instead of restraining the most dangerous elements with which he had to deal. The result has been an agitation of which no one can see the end, uncertainty which has prostrated industries for eight months already, suffering and want for thousands of homes, and crushing de-

The President has not shown himself wise during the last year. Headstrong as vain men are apt to be, lacking sympathy for the sufferings of the people or the anxieties of business men, absorbed in a desire to impress his own ideas upon the history of the country, Mr. veloping too extensively into incentives to Cleveland has alienated a great proportion of crime. In England steps are now being taken his political friends. At the same time his want of American feeling, his hostility to an Ameridren, owing to the alarming increase in the can industrial policy, and his incapacity even to

feat for the President and his party.

ter, have turned against him multitudes who country disgrace and disaster.

On the last day of the old year The Tribune poisoned her husband with arsenic while resi- announced its purpose, in co-operation with the dent in that city, and it is asserted that her al- | gentlemen who have been associated with it | for many years in the work of the Fresh-Air Fund, to employ the methods by which that work has been successfully conducted, and the the worthy poor of this city during the remaining winter months. On January 6 the distribution of coal and food was begun, and has been steadily continued during the last eight weeks. Experience had made us confident that the publie, familiar with the simple and direct procsustain an undertaking conducted on similar principles for the benefit of residents of New- | der of America. "His Majesty," he exclaimed, York to whom enforced idleness had brought sharp distress, knowing that every dollar con- its reputation was unsulfied. Seventeen years tributed would go straight to a deserving object of compassion. The result has justified that exnently fitted to administer the government of pectation. The contributions have been ex- die. Mr. Gladstone, old and blind, yields to the day, has approved itself to those whose generosity has supported it. A somewhat detailed report of the work thus

becoming Prime Minister and of winning the far done appears elsewhere in this issue. It Derby. By his marriage with Miss Hannah shows that each of 9,996 families has received Rothschild he achieved the first of these three one dollar's worth of groceries; that 4,204 famaims. His sovereign's choice, which appears to lilies have each received one-quarter or one-half meet with almost universal approval both at ton of coal, and that all except 854 of these home and abroad, has placed the second at his have received both coal and food. These supdisposal, while the fact that his horse Ladas plies have been so selected and purchased as to make every dollar go as far as possible in belief that he may carry off the Blue Ribbon relieving want. Our readers have learned from our reports that under the direction of the Rev. men, he will probably esteem the last-named | Willard Parsons the work has proceeded with of these three prizes as the most enviable of the utmost care, in order to preclude the possibility of waste or imposition, to utilize every cent of every dollar, and to reach the most deserving persons who could be found.

Unhappily, there is no reason to think that the need which has existed during the last two months is diminishing. On the contrary, there is cause to fear that it may increase, or at least become greater in the case of very many, and that March may prove to be an even more distressing month than January or February. In consideration of this probability we feel that the work of relief cannot be relaxed, but must if possible be prosecuted on a still larger scale And, therefore, we are constrained for the first time to make a direct appeal to the public for the means of continuing the work throughout the month of March with the utmost thoroughness and efficiency. Contributors have indeed been generous. The total amount intrusted to us now exceeds \$20,000, of which more than \$18,000 have been expended, leaving a margin only just large enough to assure uninterrupted employment of the fund. We urge those who have already contributed to it, but who may feel that they can afford to help even a little more. to do so, and we frankly ask the assistance of others who approve the work without having as yet shared in it. We should not make this necessity for continued and more general cooperation in support of The Tribune Coal and Food Fund.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISHMAN.

reers is determined by laws of historical perinfluence. In comparison with his public ser | to the Nation. If these diplomatist, Cobden an academic economist, Bright a tribune of the people and Disraeli a these has been the representative Englishman of the Victorian reign.

We may perhaps express the thought more the English people under the Hanoverian month after the election of 1892, which con- dynasty is to be read in the biographies of four men. Sir Robert Walpole was the first great Commoner under whom the transfer of power from the Upper to the Lower House was completed and rendered irrevocable. A fox-hunting squire, ignorant of books and fond of the bottle. he was educated by public service and became equally great as financier and political leader, recognizing his responsibilities as a representthe main business of statesmanship to promote the material prosperity of the nation. The elder Pitt throughout his long career in opposition and in office stood for that growing, prosperous middle class which was not represented in the Commons. So also did the younger Pitt, although his earliest plans for the political regeneration of the people were not carried out power as a Minister lay in the support of the commercial classer, to whose prosperity he stendily ministered by his financial measures and pacific policies. Walpole, Chatham and Pitt were the three representative Englishmen of the eighteenth century. They embedied in their own careers the practical instincts and genuine patriotism of the people and the energy pride and conservatism of the commercial

classes. Mr. Gladstone more than any other Englishman of this century has taken up the work of these three Parliamentary giants and powerful Ministers of the Crown. It is in his career, with its successive transitions and gradual evolution of conviction from ultra-Conservatism of the trading middle class to Free-Trade Conservatism, Liberalism and Progressive Radical ism, that the recent political history of the English people is to be unerringly traced. All the landmarks of reform from 1832 have borne the impress of his strong hand, his hield intelligence and his noble heart. Sagacious as a party | dreds of new occupants. leader like Walpole, an impassioned orate? like Chatham, and with Pitt's genius for finance, indefatigable industry in administration, skill in debate and far-reaching conceptions of national policy, Mr. Gladstone has combined the talents of them all, while retaining to the fullest extent their representative character as tribunes of the English people. Whether he has been in Her Majesty's Opposition or has been conducting the Government, he has been armed with that plenitude of supreme authority that can be conferred by the people only upon rare men of genius, who worthily represent what is best in the life, temper and sympathies of a nation.

The disappearance of so great an actor from the Commons, where he has been for two generations pre-eminent in debate and leadership, is rendered dramatic by the pathos of the cir cumstances-the Prime Minister's blindness, infirmities of age and invincible spirit. Partisanship is disarmed, even his most rancorous Unionist critic being forced to confess that " the

comprehend patriotism in the Hawaiian mat- which is more than ever required when manners are degenerating and respect of authority are not partisans, and have brought upon the is regarded by many as a mark of weakness. His withdrawal from public life is in its widest sense an irreparable loss to national idealism. There may be differences of opinion in the United Kingdom and outside of it respecting the practicability of his Home Rule policy, but there is substantial agreement everywhere in regard to the nobility of his character and the moral dignity of his career. He has been a man of force and conscience, who has repre sented what is best and most progressive in the facilities which it has developed, in relieving | English people, and has inspired them with higher and nobler ideas of political obligation.

Mr. Gladstone retires from public life like the great Minister he has always been. His last speech in the Commons is the signal for a new campaign against titled conspirators who are arrayed against representative government. esses of the Fresh-Air Fund, would be glad to | Chatham was borne to the House broken with age and disease to protest against the surren-" succeeded to an Empire as great in extent as ago this people was the terror of the world." Then, falling in a swoon, he was carried out to tremely liberal, and we are assured that the increasing burdens of bodily infirmity. But he work, as we have described it from day to retires with dignity and grace, and his last speech is a battle challenge.

INVESTIGATE DIVVER.

The March Grand Jury ought to take up the case of Police Justice Patrick Divver and give it a vigorous and unsparing investigation. It is well known that the Grand Jury which indicted the criminals whom Judge Barrett has been sending to prison would have indicted Divver if a number of witnesses before that body had not committed audacious and reckless perjury. It was well understood by politicians that Divver did authorize the offer of certain prizes to the Tammany captains of election districts who would turn in the largest percentage of Tammany votes. It was under the stimulus of these offers of prizes authorized by Divver that the startling frauds which were committed in Divver's Assembly district were perpetrated. It ought to be possible for the March Grand Jury to get sufficient evidence before it of Divver's responsibility for these election frauds to indict this man. The Grand Jury indicted, and the courts convicted, a number of the miserable followers and heelers of Divver and Sullivan and other Tammany leaders; but the Tammany chieftains themselves have so far escaped. No one familiar with municipal politics can doubt that the real responsibility for the election frauds committed last November and in previous Novembers rests upon the Tammany leaders, and these are the men who ought to be indicted and brought to the bar. Congressman Dumphy has fallen out with the

Tammany chieftains, and has just published a

letter which affords strong confirmation of the charges of extensive and serious frauds which have been practised on Manhattan Island by Tammany Hall. Dumphy asserts that the colonization of tramps and inmates of lodginghouses was practised to a most serious extent in the downtown districts. He gives a vivid description of the hordes of miserable beings urgent appeal if we were not convinced of the that were imported into the various election districts by Tammany scoundrels, and whose votes were east for Tammany candidates. It cannot be doubted that these men were paid for the ballots which were put in the boxes. The revelations in court in the recent trials of The relative importance of great public ca- the election cases offer ample proof of the nature and extent of the election frauds that spective. Other tests and methods of com- have been committed year after year by Tam-American flag, and a policy which has been parison are superficial. Mr. Gladstone's period many Hall. It is time to punish the men who of service as Prime Minister has not been long- are chiefly responsible for these offences. We er than Lord Liverpool's, but his influence has shall never have honest elections in New-York ous was the selection of Mr. Quincy, whose been immeasurably greater. The elder Pitt was until the Divvers and the Sullivans and the never Prime Minister in a technical sense, but Tammany leaders of their stamp are where they it is his career that forms the best parallel to ought to be. It would not be surprising if be found in English history for the public life some of the underlings who have got into sertof the Great Commoner which has been brought | one trouble by following the orders of Divverand he did not bring to the Administration to a close by resignation at Windsor Castle. and Sullivan and the leaders of the Tammany the confidence of the financial world. He had It is the perspective opened by two generations gangs should now confess and tell the whole been known as the author of a bond reso of political activity since the passage of the story of the crimes which have made elections into insignificance. Palmerston becomes a party | lenient and merciful treatment than they would tactician. Russell a compromise middleman, otherwise receive. It is as plain as anything now that they are in trouble and tell all that they know, their revelations would involve some man of mystery. Incomparably greater than of the most conspicuous and influential leaders in Tammany Hall.

Congressman Dunphy is thoroughly familiar with the methods and the system pursued by clearly in another way. The political history of the Tammany leaders, and his disclosures must convince every intelligent reader that Tammany's power in this city is founded in crime and buttressed by crime. It cannot now be denied, after the exposures made by Congressman Dunphy, and after the revelations of the election trials, that men high in the confidence of the junta of Tammany Hall are really responsible for the pollution of the suffrage, the election frauds and the election crimes which have been committed in this city to a hideous exdencies. His proposal to give the country can aftive of the people, and discerning that it was tent. McKane is in Sing Sing. If the citizens of New-York will set on foot and carry through a provement here similar to that originated and pushed forward by the Committee of One Hundred in Kings County, McKane would soon have plenty of Tammany company in the prison by the Hudson River. This is a great emergency and a great opportunity. Congressman Dumphy's letter, added to the other revelations during his lifetime, and his greatest triumph which have been made, ought to stimulate the was the legislative union with Ireland. His people of New York to a great uprising against Tammany Hall, and to such a series of investigations and prosecutions as shall secure honest elections in this town in the future. Police Justice Divver is a typical Tammany leader. He has been pushed into prominence by the criminal classes. He represents all that is base in New-York life. His presence on the police court bench is a stain on the reputation of the first city of America. If he were innocent he would not now be on the Pacific Coast, when his fol lowers and underlings are suffering the penalty of the crimes which they committed to advance his interests. This is a time for purification and purgation in city politics. The day of reckoning for Tammany Hall ought to be no longer delayed. Every member of that corrupt and unscrupulous body who is in any way responsible for the election frauds-and almost all of the leaders are in reality responsible—ought to be sent to Sing Sing. If the Tammany leaders of this town should get their deserts the prisons of New-York would soon be crowded with hun-

THAT PIE AND POSSUM DEAL. In the midst of all this angry and portentous gloom; while Liliuokalani pines within a stone's throw of the downcast throne, and her great and good fellow-sovereign sulks in the bowels of the Dismal Swamp; while rare John Allen scoffs at Grover's fat financial leadership, and Democrats applaud his irony with yells and jeers; while Abram S. Hewitt rails at Southern statesand they make faces back at him; while Josiah Quincy, the President's extraordinary young man from Boston, writhes under investigation; while Senator Morgan straddles the Hawaiian policy, and the Cuckoo warbles from the topmost bough-in the midst of all this lamentable hurly-burly, we repeat, it is comforting to know that Hoke Smith has restored the equilibrium of his domestic menage, and that Pie and Possum, as she is spoke in Georgia, once more decorate his hospitable board.

There was a long struggle, a dread interval of doubt, during which the powerful intellect of

persuasive manner failed of their anxious purpose; when the Hoke Smith family cook refused to go to Washington; and when the Pie and Possum fat on which our statesman feeds receded into an agonizing distance. Long time did the genius of the Hoke Smith kitchen, that fairy in silhouette, contend against the strenuous and strident Secretary. Long time did the untutored African resist those bursts of eloquence before which Railroad Companies have trembled and Juries capitulated without a struggle. Not, indeed, until the Department of the Interior opened wide enough to provide a sinecure and a salary for her husband did the great Hoke Smith Pie-maker and Possum-cooker finally relent. Civil Service Reform both shrieked and swooned at the astounding consummation. The Civil Service Commissioners were struck speechless for ten days, and every Mugwump in the land who heard of it went drunk on eau sucrée. But the Hoke Smith establishment is now complete. Contentment rests on the Hoke Smith brow, and Ple and Possum nestle in Hoke Smith's

interior department once more. We observe with consternation that the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of the Civil Service Commission, has criticised the Secretary's free-and-easy treatment of the Civil Service law. Can Mr. Roosevelt, by any chance, refer to the Hon. Hoke Smith's vicarious appointment of his Pie and Possum Cook as a soft snap under Government? We hope not. We protest against any disturbance of that happily established equilibrium which gives comfort to a worthy Georgia family, revenue to a great colored ar-

Mr. Gladstone in retirement will continue to be the most influential man in Great Britain.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage appears to be playing fast and loose both with his own congregation and with the people of Brooklyn. A few weeks ago he announced in the most positive terms his intention of resigning on the completion of his twenty-fifth year in his pastorate, and set the date on which he would preach his farewell sermon. The cause of his action was the financial embarrassment in which his Tabernacle had become involved through building a big church which it could not pay for. Now it is given out in Dr. Talmage's interest that a new financial arrangement has been made, and that, after all, he will not resign. This inevitably creates the impression that the threat of resignation was merely a device to open the pockets of his supporters. The Doctor's action is not calculated to strengthen bellef in his sincerity, and it recalls the fact that a number of years ago he was tried before his brethren on charges of falsehood, and, though not convicted, the impression was created in many minds that his regard for strict veracity might advantageously be intensified.

The people of New-York are weary of the Rapid Transit Commission. The times have been, said Shakespeare, that when the brains were out the man would die, and there an end.

The Coroners' Office in this city ought to be abolished entirely, and the Massachusetts system of medical examiners ought to be put in its place. Our Coroners' system is antiquated, awkward and uncouth, and it is full of abuses. Tammany has made this office a refuge for politicians so badly decayed that they offend the nostrils. They are so far gone that it is impossible to disinfect them. They should be carried away on shovels.

Will the fugitive and exiled Tammany Bosses dare to come back while McKane is in Sing Sing?

Representatives of the ice companies say that the "ice crop" has been so poor this winter that lution which caused a sudden and serious Reform bill of 1832 that reveals the true pro- in New York City under the charge of Tam- the price of ice will be high the coming summer. banking panic, as a Free-Trade theorist, and portions of Mr. Gladstone's character, work and many Hall a byword and hissing and a reproach A scarcity of river and lake ice ought to cause a boom in the making of artificial ice. If this is vice the careers of rivals and associates shrink | the whole truth they may fairly expect a more | the case, it would be to the advantage of the health of the community, for there isn't any question that artificial ice, properly made, Peel a master of debate, Canning an astate | well can be, if these men should come forward | much freer from noxious germs than much of the ice ordinarily sold in this city.

> Tammany conferences are now held in Arkansas, Texas and California, and the Wigwam in Fourteenth-st, is almost deserted.

> The proposed professional football league may, and then again it may not, be a success. The new league has championed association football. and whether or not it can be made as popular as the present college game, it is certainly not nearly so brutal as was the game played by Yale, Harvard and Princeton last fall

---Charles Stewart Smith, president of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in a short article in "The North American Review," refers to the repeal of the Reciprocity amendment as "a grand error of the Wilson bill." It practically does away, he contends, "with the advantages of our Reciprocity treatics with more than thirty millions of Spanish-Americans on our Southern trade statesmen of England this action is the giving away of a real advantage for nothing, and is only repeating what Lord Salisbury characterized as the blunder of Great Britain." Mr. Smith is right, but he does not go far enough. Bad as is the Democratic policy of repealing the enacting clause for twenty reciprocity treaties, the folly of giving away the American market to Canada, Australia, the Plate countries and the world in general is even worse. The whole Wilson scheme, if enacted, ought to be accompanied by a Reciprocity clause limiting the operation of the free list to nations which will of the theatre and the Editor of "The Monde deal equitably with American exports. An un- are Conservatives. The whole incident throws an equivocal give-away of the American market to any and all comers is a policy of arrant and stupendous folly.

Is it fear of McKane's fate that drives so many Tammany bosses to distant climes?

Why don't the Monmouth Park managers build a racetrack at Port Tampa in Florida? The Louisiana Lottery has been transferred to Port Tampa, and as there will be no racing at Monmouth Park this year, why not set up a racecourse and a betting ring in Florida, patterned after those which gained so much unenviable notoriety at Long Branch last season?

The people of New-York have good reasons for believing that some of the recent trials of police captains before the Commissioners have been more or less farcical in character. There ought to be no room for any such opinion in reference to the trial of Captair Martens, which is to take place Tuesday. The charges against Martens were made by Superintendent Byrnes, apparently on his own motion, in consequence of the Captain's failure to close a disorderly house in Lexingtonave., which was suppressed on February 20 by detectives detailed from the Central Office by the Superintendent's order. The Central Office men had no difficulty in securing evidence regarding the house. Seemingly there is a clear case against Captain Martens. His trial will be observed with interest, as two other captains have been shown to be delinquent in the same way.

The Kings County Medical Society has made an important report to the Health Commissioner of Brooklyn on the subject of tuberculosis. The House will sadly miss his restraining influence, the Atlanta Wonder tottered on its base. There recognized, and a number of measures are sugcontagious character of the disease is distinctly

was a time when all his honeyed eloquence and gested to diminish the liability of its spread through the community. It is high time that greater precautions were adopted to prevent the victims of this form of consumption from communicating the infection to others. The recommendations of the Kings County Medical Soclety appear to be well considered, and Health issioner Emery wisely announces his in tention of adopting regulations in conformity with the spirit of them.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Ida C. Hultin, of Moline, Ill., has declined the call recently extended to her by the Unitarian Church in Troy, N. Y.

The Earl of Rosebery is the most extensive milk dealer in London. He does not, however, have his name on his milk wagons, as Lord Rayleigh does, but carries on the business under the names of his

President Eliot, of Harvard, says that there is scarcely a single subject taught nowadays in the same way it was taught thirty years ago, and that same way it was taught thirty years ago, and that even law, the most conservative of studies, is now treated in an entirely different method from that which prevailed in former years. That method, he adds, is being adopted all over the country and is making its way into the English universities. Then, too, the teaching of the sciences and languages has been greatly changed. Evidently the college graduate of twenty-live years' standing must soon regard bimself as a back number.

Carl von Bülow, a bar porter in a Butte, Mont., hotel, says he is a nephew of the dead musician, and that as he is the only relative, he is heir to the estate of 8,000,000 marks. In the mean while, however, he attends strictly to his duties as port r.

It will be remembered that Minister Stevens was absent from Honolulu when the Hawaiian revolu-Georgia family, revenue to a great colored artist, fulness to the Bony Wonder of the Cabinet and dissatisfaction only to a lot of idle Democrats who wanted that sinecure themselves. Let the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt flee into the Mountains of Hepsidam, if he will, and sing alto to the whangdoodle's wild complaint; but let him not vex our Hoke Smith's soul, nor plant one wrinkle in his larded pouch by striking at the Pie and Possum deal.

It is probable that the Ear-Queen would still be on her throne. For he stated at that time that all the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, would have been given to the effort to persuade the Queen to desix from those extreme measures which precipitated the revoit. That this would have been the course of Mr. Stevens, that he would have been the course of Mr. Stevens, that he would have been the course of Mr. Stevens, Learn to personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, would have been given to the effort to persuade the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, that the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, that the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, that the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, that the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, that the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, that the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, that the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, that the weight of his influence, personal and official, joined to that of other foreign Ministers, that the weight o tion first broke out. In speaking of this, the Hono-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Complaining Subscriber-Why don't you print more articles proving that the Democratic party is much better than the Republican party? Democratic Editor-Because I have to give so much space to reports of the trial and conviction

of good Democrats. Business Scheme.-First Divorce Lawyer-We Business Scheme.—First Divorce Lawyer—we ought to advertise a bit.

Second Divorce Lawyer—But so many of the papers will not accept divorce advertisements.

First Divorce Lawyer—I've got a scheme to get around that. We'll advertise free instructions on "How to Make Home Happy," and all of the people who are unhappily married will be writing to us for copies.—(Indianapolis Journal.

It is said that Zimmer nan, the champion bicycle rider, intends to turn professional. This statement will amuse some people who know how well Zim-merman has lived for several years past and the

little amount of work he has done outside of peddling his safety. He Remembered.—Public Library Official (tear-ing up card)—What chump let you have a book on that card? It expired a month ago! Nearsighted Party—He was a sour-looking, light-complexioned young soultr with curly hair and— why, it was you!—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Fourth Estate" is the name of a new weekly journal devoted to the interests of newspapers and newspaper men, which has just appeared in this city. It is comely from a typographical point of view, and the first issue gives an excellent resums of the news and gossip relating to the craft. The

Man of Fashion (reading in a newspaper that evillage schoolmaster had shot himself because he could not pay a debt of fifty marks): "Ridiculous! Why, if I were to shoot myself for every fifty marks that I owe, I should be kept at it all the year round!—(Fliegende Blätter.

Mrs. David Rosenberger, the wife of a farmer, near

Kittaning, Penn., has just given birth to five bables, three boys and two girls, all of whom are alive and well. "I thought," says the surprised father, "that we were coming to a time of astonishing pluralities when they began to count up the vote for Grow a week ago. But, oh, my! I didn't look for anything like this-hard times, and five babies at once!"

Out at the Midwinter Fair the old Californians take a vast interest in the old coach that "Hank Monk" used to drive. They care a great deal more for the fact that it was his coach than for Horace Greeley's historic ride in it. "Poor Hank," said one of the 'deers, to a visitor, "his last words was: "My feet is off the brake, an' I can't hold the stage." "—(Boston Transcript. They say that Private Secretary Thurber is be-

coming quite chipper and genial. He is credi with having told a Senator the other day, "a good bon mot," which he had just heard. "So you proposed to Miss Jinglegilt?"

"Yes."
"Yes."
"Perhaps it was a hasty answer."
"No. She took care that it shouldn't be. She sent it by a messenger boy."—(Washington Star.

There is a canal in England which cost £80,000 to construct, and was recently sold for f100. It is known as the Stort Navigation, and dates from the reign of George III. In 1873 Truman & Hanbury, the brewers, obtained it for f15,000, as they found that when their malt was carried quietly by canal a saving in value was effected, as against the transit in trains, the difference being considered about equal to the rent of a malt-house. The present proprietor had been for a long time in service of the firm, and the navigation of the canal was handed over to him for i100, as a token o' esteem by his employers.

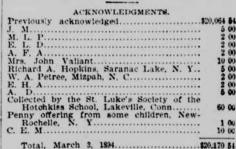
Modern Heroism.-Weary Watkins-Say, dey ain't no real heroes nowadays.

Hungry Higgins—Dey ain't, eh? W'y, right here
in de paper is a feiler advertisin' dat he ain't afraid
of work.—(Indianapolis Journal.

Honore Beaugrand, the proprietor of "La Patrie," the French Liberal paper of Montreal, has just caught the authorities of the Church in a very neat trap. In a recent issue of his journal he caused it to be announced that it would soon begin the serial publication of "The Count of Monte Cristo," by Dumas. The Archbishop of Montreal at once wrote to him, admonishing him not to publish this work, inasmuch as all the novels of Dumas are placed on the index of forbidden books by the Church, Mr. Beaugrand then announced that he had never intended to publish "The Count of Monte Cristo." but that the announcement to that effect was made simply to show the inconsistency of the Church. For the French theatre of Montreal is allowed to present plays of Dumas, and the "Monde," has been publishing "The Three Musketeers" with his approval. The explanation is that the manager interesting light on the religio-political situation in the Province of Quebec.

Moral Effect.-First Ward Worker-Dis McKane business is purty tough, eh, pard?
Second Ward Worker-lit won't be safe to do no work in elections fer nearly as long as t'ree or four mont's to come.—(Indianapolis Journal.

THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND.



(The Tribune Coal and Food Fund is composed of contributions from the public, and every dollar of it is applied directly to the relief of destitute people in this city after careful previous investigation by experts as to their actual wants. Ordinarily this relief takes the form of uncooked food, or coal. All expenses in the management of the fund, salaries and incidentals, are defrayed from the same source from which The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund has been so long conducted. Supplies furnished to the destitute are purchased by wholesale at rates lower than any private family can procure them, and often at rates one-half to two-thirds less than the poor in the ordinary way actually pay for them.

pay for them.

In investigating destitute cases, and sometimes in their relief, The Tribune Coal and Food Fund uses freely the machinery of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, and many others of the set organized charities in the city. Agents of these, or other workers among the poor who wish to make use of this fund for the relief of their poor, should apply in person to the Rev. Williard Parsons, at The Tribune. Applicants themselves should not be sent to The Tribune office.)